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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT MATTERS; UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute (see annex I) and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (see annex II).

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ANNEX I

Report of the Director on the activities of the Institute for the period July 1993-June 1994

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is an autonomous research institute within the framework of the United Nations. The Institute was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on issues of disarmament and international security.

2. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 6 of its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, and paragraph 6 of its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, in which the Director was invited to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. This report is for the period July 1993 to June 1994. a/

II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

3. For the implementation of its research programme, UNIDIR relies heavily on project-related short-term contracts. Within the approved research programme, the Institute hires the services of, or develops cooperation with, individual experts or research organizations. It approaches those whom it considers qualified to be engaged in its research projects, determines the framework of research, and reviews the manuscripts before their publication and dissemination. To assist in carrying out research projects, expert groups are established to ensure that multi-disciplinary approaches are being applied, and that various schools of thought are taken into account. Full use is being made of United Nations services for purposes of coordination, economy and cost effectiveness.

4. This system of recruitment permits recourse to and utilization of reputable expertise available both inside and outside the United Nations system. It also contributes to the efforts of UNIDIR to expand its relations with other research institutes and individual experts from all over the world in accordance with article II.3 of its statute, which requires that the Institute "be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis".

5. To enhance the productivity of UNIDIR research, and the capacity to sustain work carried out elsewhere, it is necessary to expand the core staff in Geneva. While the core should remain small, the optimal size for an institute of this kind has not yet been obtained. The Institute is making a major effort to raise the necessary funds for this expansion.

6. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private foundations form the principal financing of the Institute's activities. A subvention towards meeting the cost of the Director and the staff of the Institute is provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the statute of UNIDIR.

7. During the period under review, the following countries either pledged or paid contributions to the Institute's Trust Fund, which are being utilized to

finance the 1994 work programme of the Institute: Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and United States of America. UNIDIR avails itself of the opportunity to express its gratitude to these countries for their contributions.

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

8. The research programme adopted by the Board at its meeting in June 1993 had three main headlines: non-proliferation studies; collective security in the framework of the United Nations; and regional security issues. For the time being, UNIDIR is concentrating its resources around these lines of research.

A. Non-proliferation

9. During the cold war, many potential nuclear-weapon States found it in their interest to remain non-nuclear. With the uncertainties that now surround the structure of international politics in many regions, the endurance of these decisions may be less assured. Today, the world is facing a number of uncertainties that have the potential of transforming nuclear proliferation into a more serious problem. Similar uncertainties exist for other weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, there is the broader and inherently complex question of conventional arms proliferation. While the volume of arms trade has decreased in recent years, some factors have made it more difficult to control and restrict the flow of arms.

10. More and more, arms and defence-related technology transfers relate to enabling technologies rather than ready-made systems. Increasingly, these technologies are first developed in civilian sectors and then, eventually, made available for military purposes. Hence the significance of reaching agreement on a set of rules for technology transfers that better reconciles the objectives of development and security. To consider how to limit and control the transfer of arms and related technologies so as to enhance regional and global stability while protecting national economic concerns, UNIDIR and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA), based at Washington, D.C., organized a high-level international conference on the theme of the security and economic considerations of arms and technology transfers among exporting and importing States. The conference was held at Geneva, on 14 and 15 February 1994. The proceedings are being published as a UNIDIR report.

11. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the ongoing cuts in the nuclear establishments of the leading nuclear powers, the human dimension of nuclear proliferation - military brain drain - should be addressed with greater vigour. UNIDIR is preparing a report that will attempt: (a) to assess the scope of the military brain drain problem, especially as it relates to nuclear proliferation; (b) to review the current status of institutions that have been set up recently in the former Soviet Union to aid scientists, engineers and technologists and their organizations; and (c) to examine policy options that may strengthen

national and international security. To assist in the elaboration of the report, a small expert group meeting was convened at Geneva on 11 May 1994.

12. Before the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in April 1995, the Institute will also undertake an examination of security assurances to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. This study will comprise positive as well as negative assurances; advantages and disadvantages of a possible merger of such assurances for parties to the Treaty and denuclearized zone arrangements; and the kind of document that would be needed to incorporate agreed security assurances.

B. Disarmament and conflict resolution

13. Starting in 1994, UNIDIR is undertaking a major study of the utility and modalities of disarming warring parties as an element of efforts to resolve intra-State conflicts.

14. The project centres on the relationship between disarmament and conflict resolution: it aims at a systematic examination of the disarmament dimension of conflict management processes supported by the United Nations or regional organizations. The objective is not only to collect accurate comprehensive data on experiences to date, but also to develop better concepts for collective security actions in support of disarmament and conflict resolution processes. Obviously, the prospects for disarmament and demobilization are closely connected with the prospects for political reconstruction.

15. The project analyses six attempts by the international community to disarm warring factions as a part of conflict resolution processes. Five of them are United Nations case studies: Cambodia, Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, El Salvador/Nicaragua and Angola/Namibia. The sixth is the successful experience of the Commonwealth peace-keeping force in the disarmament, cantonment and integration of the factions that fought the civil war in Southern Rhodesia in the 1970s.

C. Regional security issues

16. In recent years, regional variations have become greater than before. In Europe, there has been large-scale disarmament. In the Middle East, there have been big arms purchases, as is usual there especially in the aftermath of major wars. In the Asia-Pacific region, defence expenditures increased at an unprecedented pace in the mid- and late-1980s. In north-east Asia, this trend has continued in the 1990s.

17. UNIDIR convened a regional conference on nuclear policies in north-east Asia held at Seoul from 25 to 27 May 1994. The nuclear-weapon-free zone proposals for the region capture, in principle, the main dimensions of the problem: the situation on the Korean Peninsula; Chinese nuclear armaments; the accumulation of plutonium in the area; the future of the Russian Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine (SSBN) fleet; and the dumping of radioactive waste at sea. The conference examined the interrelations between global and regional measures

with a view to making them more effective and mutually supportive. The papers will be edited and published along with excerpts of the discussions. This conference was the fifth in a series of UNIDIR conferences on regional security issues (the others were held in Algeria, Brazil, China and Egypt).

18. So far, there is no arms race in north-east Asia. States are not stretching to counteract and overtake each other's weapon systems in interacting arms spirals. However, many preconditions for arms racing are in place. Confidence- and security-building measures and arms control can play an important role in preventing the current arms build-up from spilling over into an arms race. In considering follow-up activities of the Seoul conference, together with other institutes and experts in the field, UNIDIR is paying particular attention to political and military factors influencing the nuclear activities in the area, and to nuclear arms control.

19. For the time being, the main regional security study of UNIDIR is devoted to confidence-building and arms control in the Middle East. The study began in early 1994 and will continue for a period of two years.

20. In the Middle East, the area of application for confidence- and security-building measures and arms control is a wide one and includes the Islamic Republic of Iran in the east and the Maghreb countries in the west. However, measures of particular interest for smaller sub-sets of countries will be examined as well. Confidence-building and arms control must be tailored to different circles of participation. The convergence of interests in the region is fluctuating, and it is one of the tasks of this project to determine which countries could be involved in what kinds of arrangements.

21. The examination of confidence- and security-building measures and arms control is not confined to conventional forces, but comprises weapons of mass destruction as well. The Arab States and Israel have different capabilities to protect and different interests to promote. By including military assets across the board, possible trade-offs across sector lines can be explored. Progress in the peace process, implementation of the cease-fire resolution in Iraq, and an international agreement not to produce fissionable materials for weapons purposes, are likely to create stronger pressures for nuclear arms control including Israel as well. Arab States might take a greater interest in defensive restructuring of their conventional forces. For in the Middle East, like in Europe, this is one of the best ways to defuse the rationale for weapons of mass destruction. In this area, the project benefits from the work of the Global Non-Offensive Defence Network supported by the Ford Foundation.

22. For 1995, UNIDIR is exploring the feasibility of having a regional conference on conflict prevention and crisis management in Central Africa at Yaounde. The conference will be convened in cooperation with the Centre for Disarmament Affairs. This will be the first UNIDIR conference in sub-Saharan Africa. UNIDIR is also considering the utility of convening a conference in Bled, Slovenia, on confidence-building in the Balkans.

D. UNIDIR Newsletter

23. The publication of the UNIDIR Newsletter was continued as a means of maintaining and developing cooperation among research institutes in the field of disarmament, international security and other related fields and as a conduit for information to others.

24. During the period under review, the following issues have been published: (a) a double issue on START and Nuclear Disarmament (No. 22-23, June-September 1993); (b) Peace-keeping, Peace-making, Peace Enforcement (No. 24, December 1993); and (c) Research in Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States (No. 25, March-April 1994), an advance copy of which was distributed at the Conference on Institute and the Security Dialogue, held at Zürich from 26 to 28 April 1994 (see para. 45).

25. The remaining issues for 1994 will be devoted to non-proliferation problems before the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to the question of land mines.

E. Fellowship and internship programme

26. The Institute's regular fellowship programme enables scholars from developing countries to come to Geneva to undertake research on disarmament and security issues at UNIDIR. The work of the visiting fellows continued to make an important contribution to the Institute's programme of work. During 1993/94, the visiting fellows of UNIDIR were: Mr. Anatole Ayissi (Cameroon), Mr. Abdulhay Sayed (Syrian Arab Republic) and Mr. Gintaras Tamulaitis (Lithuania).

27. In the latter part of 1994, UNIDIR will receive a number of fellows in the framework of the project on disarmament and conflict resolution - one from each of the areas of conflict to be examined in this project.

28. UNIDIR also welcomed several interns and researchers from France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

F. Computerized information and documentation database service

29. UNIDIR has elaborated, within the framework of its computerized disarmament information and documentation database service, a special software programme for a research institute database. One of the first products of the database was the publication of an updated and revised version of the Repertory of Disarmament Research in 1990, which contains information on the activities of research institutes throughout the world (research projects, publications, etc.). A second revised version of this document will appear at the end of 1994. The database, which is updated regularly and permits quick reference to ongoing activities in the field of disarmament research, is also highly beneficial to UNIDIR efforts to maintain and develop cooperation among research institutes.

30. The entire system has been designed in such a way that expansion can be implemented through relatively minor changes (i.e., the addition of software modules and larger memory computers) within the present soft- and hard-ware configuration. UNIDIR is developing a software package for the retrieval of documents and other information through an on-line service.

G. The United Nations anniversary

31. Should there be a meeting of the Advisory Board at Geneva in the beginning of 1995, UNIDIR would organize a one-day extension to conduct a seminar on the report of the Commission on Global Governance. This report is likely to be the most weighty intellectual and political analysis of the future of the Organization at 50 years of age. The seminar will be devoted to selected parts of the report dealing with international peace and security. Key members of the Commission will be invited. UNIDIR might also wish to arrange a public meeting on this occasion in the Palais des Nations, to highlight the role of the United Nations in its field of work. Moreover, an anniversary issue of the UNIDIR Newsletter will be prepared.

IV. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Problems of verification and enforcement

32. On 5 and 6 August 1993, UNIDIR convened a symposium at the Palais des Nations on compliance and enforcement of disarmament and arms control agreements, in cooperation with the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Germany. Some 40 experts and diplomats participated and presented papers.

33. The symposium was a follow-up to past research undertaken by UNIDIR in the field of verification. In the first instance, the discussions focused on the relevant provisions of existing agreements and examined current practices. Thereafter, national legislations were analysed and means of strengthening national compliance and enforcement procedures examined. Finally, attention was drawn to the development and enhancement of international mechanisms.

34. Papers as well as conference proceedings are being published as a UNIDIR research report.

B. European security in the 1990s

35. To conduct this project, an expert group was established. The experts were requested to prepare papers on specific dimensions of European security such as migration, minorities, Balkan security and ecological problems. These contributions have been published as UNIDIR research papers. On this basis, a summary report was prepared by two consultants working under the general coordination of UNIDIR.

36. The group met at the Palais des Nations on 13 and 14 September 1993, to examine a first draft of the report prepared by the two consultants. The

consultants presented a revised version for review and consideration by UNIDIR in the winter of 1994. The report is now in print.

C. High technology ground-to-space tracking

37. This study examines the role of ground-to-space monitoring in the development of a confidence-building regime for outer space aimed at (a) enhancing the safety of outer space activities and (b) preventing the deployment of weapons in outer space. It was inspired by the perception that this is a time of opportunity: today, the Powers are more cooperative than at any time after the Second World War, and quite possibly more cooperative than they will be for a long time hereafter. At the same time, it has been guided by the realization that at present, space problems are not very high on the international political agenda. The first cooperative steps are therefore likely to be modest.

38. An expert group set up for this purpose held its first meeting in September 1993 at the Algonquin Space Tracking Facility in Canada. A second meeting of the group was held at the National Centre for Space Research (CNES) at Toulouse in April 1994. The report will be published towards the end of 1994.

D. Russian security concepts and doctrines

39. Three research papers have been prepared in the framework of this project: (a) on new Russian security policies and military reform; (b) on Russian approaches to peace-keeping operations; and (c) on Lithuanian and Baltic security policies.

V. PUBLICATIONS

40. The research reports produced by UNIDIR are intended for publication and wide dissemination through free distribution to diplomatic missions, as well as research institutes, experts, academics, and sales through the United Nations Sales Section and other outlets. In addition to research reports, UNIDIR publishes research papers written by researchers within the UNIDIR programme of work. They are distributed in the same manner as the research reports. The third category of the publications programme of UNIDIR is the quarterly Newsletter.

41. Under arrangements concluded by UNIDIR, selected UNIDIR research reports are also published in English by commercial publishers and are available for purchase through their sales networks.

42. UNIDIR publications during the period under review are the following:

Research reports

Civil Space Systems: Implications for International Security, by Stephen Doyle, 1994, 271 p., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth (Aldershot).

Nuclear Deterrence: Problems and Perspectives in the 1990's, by Serge Sur (ed.), 1993, 173 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.16. (forthcoming in French: La dissuasion nucléaire: problèmes et perspectives pour la décennie 1990)

Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East, Proceedings of the Cairo Conference, 18-19 April 1993, by Chantal de Jonge Oudraat (ed.), 1994, 132 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.13.

Russian Approaches to Peacekeeping Operations, by A. Raevsky and I. N. Vorob'ev, 1994, 196 p., United Nations publication (forthcoming)

Disarmament and Arms Limitation Obligations: Problems of Compliance and Enforcement, by Serge Sur (ed.), 1994, 296 p., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth (Aldershot) forthcoming. (Also forthcoming in French: Obligations en matière de désarmement: problèmes de respect et mesures d'imposition)

European Security: Challenges and Perspectives, by Victor-Yves Ghébali and Brigitte Sauerwein, 1994, United Nations publication (forthcoming)

Research papers

No. 18 - Index to the Chemical Weapons Convention, by A. Walter Dorn, 1993, 59 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.13.

No. 19 - Migration and Population Change in Europe, by John Salt, 1993, 86 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.14.

No. 20 - La sécurité européenne dans les années 90, défis et perspectives. La dimension écologique, by Jean-Daniel Clavel, 1993, 40 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.93.0.15.

No. 21 - Les minorités nationales et le défi de la sécurité en Europe, by Dominique Rosenberg, 1993, 45 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.93.0.21.

No. 22 - Crisis in the Balkans, by Ali L. Karaosmanoglu, 1993, 22 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.22.

No. 23 - La transition vers l'économie de marché des pays "ex de l'Est", by Louis Pilandon, 1993, 90 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.94.0.3.

No. 24 - Le désarmement et la conversion de l'industrie militaire en Russie, by Sonia Ben Ouagrham, 1993, 110 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.94.0.4.

No. 25 - Development of Russian National Security Policies: Military Reform, by Andrei Raevsky, 1994, 48 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.5.

No. 26 - National Security and Defence Policy of the Lithuanian State, by Gintaras Tamulaitis, 1994, 66 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.11.

No. 27 - Le défi de la sécurité régionale en Afrique après la guerre froide: vers la diplomatie préventive et la sécurité collective, by Anatole N. Ayissi, 1994, 138 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.94.0.17 (forthcoming)

UNIDIR Newsletter

Vol. 6, No. 22-23, June-September/Juin-septembre 1993, START and Nuclear Disarmament: Problems of Implementation/START et le désarmement nucléaire: problèmes d'exécution, 101 p.

Vol. 6, No. 24, December/Décembre 1993, Peace-Keeping, Peace-Making and Peace Enforcement/Maintien, construction et imposition de la paix

Vol. 7, No. 25, March-April/Mars-avril 1994, Research in Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States/Recherche en Europe del'Est et dans les nouveaux Etats indépendants

VI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

43. UNIDIR maintains close cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat to ensure complementarity and coordination. It also continues to cooperate with other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system working in the field of disarmament and international security.

44. Several aspects of the Institute's activities have contributed to the development of relations with other research institutes, such as the hiring of services for implementation of the research programme, the publication of the quarterly UNIDIR Newsletter, and the database on who is doing what in the field of disarmament research. The Director and Deputy Director accepted invitations to speak at universities and institutes in many different parts of the world. UNIDIR staff members have contributed articles to international journals on disarmament issues. A number of visitors from Governments, organizations and institutes were also welcomed at UNIDIR: some of them participated in UNIDIR staff seminars. In addition, UNIDIR has organized two public lectures in the Palais des Nations on the disarmament agenda for the next decade and on the comprehensive test-ban treaty and beyond, with the participation of high-level scholars and officials. These events were attended by a large number of delegates to the Conference on Disarmament scholars, representatives of non-governmental organizations and journalists.

45. From 26 to 28 April 1994, the Federal Military Department of the Government of Switzerland convened a conference at Zürich on institutes and the security dialogue. The conference, which was co-sponsored by UNIDIR and other European research institutes, discussed ways and means of improving communication and

access to data - especially in order to link institutes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to data banks and evolving information networks. The conference welcomed 180 participants, 50 of them from Eastern countries.

VII. CONCLUSION

46. UNIDIR gratefully acknowledges the administrative and other support received from United Nations Headquarters in New York and the United Nations Office at Geneva in terms of article IX of the statute of UNIDIR.

47. UNIDIR conducts a fund-raising campaign to increase the voluntary contributions by member States and to obtain grants from public and private foundations. The continued receipt of a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with article VII of the statute of UNIDIR is vital. The mixed nature of the funding of the Institute envisaged in the statute is also a means of guaranteeing the autonomous character of UNIDIR. The impact of UNIDIR publications is predicated on the independence with which the Institute is seen to conduct its research.

48. At the same time, UNIDIR benefits greatly from close contacts with the United Nations and its member Governments. These contacts are part and parcel of the rationale for the Institute, and a significant determinant and asset for the direction and quality of UNIDIR research. The statutory formula of autonomy within the framework of the United Nations therefore represents an optimal contribution. In this way, UNIDIR enjoys independence as well as proximity to the actors it is asked to serve. This is a unique and fruitful platform for the conduct of applied research at a time when the role of the Organization in security affairs has become significantly enlarged. The Institute endeavours to enhance its role and relevance accordingly.

Notes

a/ For previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, A/39/553, A/40/725, A/41/676, A/42/607, A/43/686, A/44/421, A/45/392, A/46/334, A/47/345 and A/48/270.

ANNEX II

Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

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I. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

1. In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (i), of the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the Director reported to the Board on the Institute's activities and the execution of the work programme.

2. The Board approved the Director's report for submission to the General Assembly (see annex I to the present note). At its session in January 1994 held at Geneva, the Board had been given an interim report and approved the general direction of the work programme and budget forecast at that time. The Board expressed full confidence in the leadership and managerial skills of Mr. Sverre Lodgaard, the Director of the Institute, and thanked him for his efforts, and those of all the UNIDIR staff, over the past year.

3. The Board approved the budget plan for 1995. The Board was pleased with the increase in voluntary contributions in 1994, not only in dollar terms, but also in terms of the number of countries participating. All indications are that the same trend will continue in 1995.

II. ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1994-1995

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Items	1994 revised estimates	1995 estimates	Increase (decrease)
A.	Funds available at the beginning of the year	436.7 a/	254.4 b/	(182.3)
B.	Estimated income:			
	Earmarked contributions	768.5 c/	623.6 d/	(144.9)
	Public donations	67.5 c/	135.0 d/	67.5
	Estimated interest income	15.0	15.0	-
	Estimated miscellaneous income	35.0	35.0	-
	Subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations	220.0	220.0	-
	Total income	1 106.0	1 028.6	(77.4)
C.	Total estimated funds available (A + B)	1 542.7	1 283.0	(259.7)
D.	Estimated expenditure	1 288.3	1 077.0	(211.3)
E.	Fund balance at the end of the year (C - D)	254.4	206.0 b/	(48.4)

a/ Includes $46,000 ($27,500 from the Netherlands and $18,300 from Sweden) of contributions earmarked for 1994 but received in 1993; and $93,500 corresponding to the operating cash reserve for 1993.

b/ Includes operating cash reserve for 1995 of $128,600.

c/ See appendix I for details of UNIDIR 1994 estimated income from voluntary sources. The 1994 contributions included in the fund balance ($46,000 have to be added to the 1994 earmarked contributions and public donations reported in this table (respectively $768,500 and $67,500) so as to obtain the total 1994 UNIDIR estimated income from voluntary sources ($882,000) as stated in appendix I.

d/ See appendix II for details of UNIDIR 1995 estimated income from voluntary sources.

4. For 1995, as for previous years, some of the voluntary contributions are earmarked for specific projects. See appendix III for details. Following recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, continuing efforts are being made to raise more unrestricted contributions, which could be used to defray the administrative costs of the Institute.

5. It should be noted that, since UNIDIR presents its annual draft work programme and proposed budget in the middle of the year, a number of contributors are unable formally to pledge their contribution on time for consideration in June. As a consequence, the annual work programme presented to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is usually revised and expanded at the time of its implementation. Accordingly, the draft work programme for 1994, as reported to the Advisory Committee in June 1993, has been revised in the light of the following:

(a) The revised total estimated income for 1994 is higher, mainly as a result of the increase of actual contributions received or subsequently pledged. Austria, Finland, Germany, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and Sweden either paid their contribution without prior pledges or pledged their contribution at the eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference in October 1993; and the Ford Foundation offered funding to two UNIDIR research projects. Interest income and miscellaneous income have been revised on the basis of actual 1993 figures. With regard to miscellaneous income, the figure includes the payment to UNIDIR for publications being sold during 1994, which, for the purpose of the present budget, has been estimated at the 1993 level, i.e., $12,600. It should be noted that the sales of UNIDIR publications remains a limited source of income because of the specialized nature of UNIDIR publications, and also because, as a United Nations body, UNIDIR is obliged to distribute a large number of its publications to Governments on a complimentary basis;

(b) In view of the foregoing, more research projects can be undertaken. Provisions were increased, mainly on the following objects of expenditure: consultants' fees and travel (from $139,400 to $160,800); under salaries and related staff costs, essentially because of the hiring of an associate expert (from $423,500 to $546,500); and under the fellowship programme (from $60,600 to $133,000).

III. SUBVENTION FROM THE REGULAR BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

6. According to article VII, paragraph 2 of the statute of UNIDIR:

> "A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. The actual amount of any subvention ... may be less than, but shall not exceed, an amount equivalent to one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources in respect of the year for which a subvention is being requested. The assured income shall be that which has already been received or which has been pledged in writing by the time the level of any subvention is being considered."

7. While efforts are continuing to increase the portion of administrative costs in tied contributions, many actual and potential donors are facing difficult economic times. A subvention is, therefore, deemed necessary also for the coming biennium. Such a subvention, which is used to partially cover the costs of the Director and two General Service staff, is fundamentally important to ensure the independence of the Institute. The Board recommends a subvention of $220,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1995. This sum, unchanged since 1990, will be $159,300 below the maximum of $379,000 that could be requested under the terms of the statute.

8. It is noted that, for several years, the subvention has not been adjusted for inflation while salaries have been. For 1995, the subvention is proposed again at the level of previous several years. However, to maintain the independence of the Institute, and to secure the necessary core staff to sustain a more substantial research programme, it is believed that, with effect from the biennium 1996-1997, the subvention must be increased to $400,000.

IV. ESTIMATED 1994 AND 1995 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Resource requirements	1994 revised estimates	1995 estimates	Increase (decrease)
A.	Direct programme and administrative costs			
	Temporary assistance for meetings	15.2	12.0	(3.2)
	Consultants' fees and travel	160.8	92.9	(67.9)
	Ad hoc expert groups	131.5	58.0	(73.5)
	Salaries and related staff costs	546.5	551.4	4.9
	Personal service contracts	142.8	129.3	(13.5)
	Fellowship programme (stipend)	133.0	113.1	(19.9)
	Official travel of staff	50.0	31.1	(18.9)
	Travel of fellows	20.0	10.5	(9.5)
	External printing and binding	10.0	10.0	-
	Rental of conference servicing equipment	4.0	4.0	-
	Rental and maintenance of equipment	4.9	5.5	0.6
	Hospitality	3.2	3.2	-
	Subscriptions and standing orders	1.5	1.5	-
	Supplies and materials	4.0	4.0	-
	Acquisition of office equipment	10.0	9.7	(0.3)
	Total	1 237.4	1 036.2	(201.2)
B.	Programme support costs (5 per cent of total A, less United Nations subvention)	50.9	40.8	(10.1)
	Total estimated expenditure (A + B)	1 288.3	1 077.0	(211.3)
C.	Operating cash reserve (15 per cent of total A and B less United Nations subvention)	160.2	128.6	(31.6)
	Total A + B + C	1 448.5	1 205.6	(242.9)

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APPENDIX I

Details of UNIDIR 1994 estimated income from voluntary sources

Contributors	Status	Amount in local currency	Amount (United States dollars)
A. Governments			
Contributions received ($596 600)			
Australia			10 600
Austria			96 400
Brazil			2 000
France			275 600
Germany			4 000
Greece			7 000
Luxembourg			2 800
Myanmar			1 500
Netherlands			27 700 a/
New Zealand			4 000
Norway			56 700
Spain			31 100
Sri Lanka			3 000
Sweden			18 300 a/
Switzerland			55 900
Pledged contributions ($217 900)			
Australia		$A 20 000	14 200
Finland		FmK 100 000	17 400
Netherlands			12 200
Norway			142 000
Republic of Korea			11 000
Switzerland		SwF 30 000	21 100
Subtotal A			814 500
B. Public donations			
Pledged public donations ($67 500)			
Ford Foundation			67 500
Subtotal B			67 500
Total			882 000

a/ Contributions totalling $46,000 received in 1993 but earmarked for 1994.

APPENDIX II

Details of UNIDIR 1995 estimated income from voluntary sources

Contributors	Status	Amount in local currency	Amount (United States dollars)
A. Governments			
Contributions received ($7 600)			
Greece	Received		7 000
Pledged contributions ($616,600)			
Austria	Pledged		95 300
France	Pledged		279 700
Netherlands	Pledged		23 700
Norway	Pledged		100 000
Republic of Korea	Pledged		11,000
Switzerland	Pledged	SwF 110 000 a/	76 900
United States of America	Pledged		30 000
Subtotal A			623 600
B. Public donations			
Pledged contributions ($135,000)			
Ford Foundation			135 000
Subtotal B			135 000
Total			758 600

a/ Based on monthly operational rate of exchange for the month of May 1994 (SF 1.43 = US$1).

APPENDIX III

Details of UNIDIR 1995 voluntary contributions earmarked for specific purposes

(In United States dollars)

Donor	Total amount of contributions	To be used for: Special project	To be used for: Other purposes (including administrative costs)
Austria	80 000 a/	76 200	3 800
France	279 700	50 000 b/	229 700 c/
Greece	7 000	-	7 000
Netherlands	39 000 d/	37 100	1 900
Norway	100 000 d/	95 200	4 800
Republic of Korea	11 000	6 000 d/	5 000
Switzerland	76 900	57 300 e/	19 600
United States of America	30 000 f/	28 600	1 400
Ford Foundation	135 000 g/	119 500	15 500
Total	758 600	469 900	288 700
Percentage	100.0	61.9	38.1

a/ To be used for the salary and related staff costs for the Austrian expert on confidence-building in the Middle East.

b/ For the fellowship programme.

c/ Includes $148,700 to be used for the salary and related staff costs of the Deputy Director of UNIDIR.

d/ For the fellowship programme.

e/ $37,300 for the project on Russian security concepts and $20,000 for the network and database project.

f/ For the research project on confidence-building in the Middle East.

g/ For the projects on confidence-building in the Middle East and disarmament and conflict resolution.